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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week and 2 *ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

AT the meeting of a ſpecial committee for the couuty of Prince William, held at the houſe of Thomas Young, in the town of Dumfries, on Monday the 22d of May, 1775.

Preſent, FOUSHEE TEBBS, *eſquire, in the chair:*

William Grayſon, Thomas Blackburn, Henry Lee, Andrew Leitch, Richard Graham, William Brent, John Brett, John M'Millian, Henry Peyton, John Peyton, Hugh Brent, James Triplet, Lynaugh Helm, William Tebbs, Thomas Atwell, William Carr, Jeſſe Ewell, and Cuthbert Harriſon, gentlemen of the committee.

A PROCLAMATION by his excellency lord Dunmore, with the advice of his majeſty's council, having appeared in the public papers, charging a certain Patrick Henry, and his followers, with rebellious practices, for extorting from the receiver general the ſum of three hundred and thirty pounds, in ſatisfaction for the powder his lordſhip thought proper to remove from the public magazine in Williamſburg: This committee, having taken the ſaid tranſaction into their ſerious conſideration, and it appearing to them, from the addreſs of the corporation of the city of Williamſburg, on the removal of the powder, wherein a claim is made, as reſtitution is required, and no right in government by his excellency at that time alledged, which we conceive he would naturally and neceſſarily have done if any ſuch had exiſted, and having alſo been informed, from reſpectable authority, that aſſurances had been given to ſeveral gentlemen in Williamſburg by his lordſhip, that, if no diſturbances were raiſed, the powder ſhould be returned; for theſe, and other reaſons which might be given, they are of opinion, that the powder removed from the public magazine in Williamſburg did of right belong to this colony.

This committee being further of opinion, that the late violent and hoſtile proceedings of his majeſty's troops in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in attempting to ſeize the military ſtores of that colony, would have juſtified repriſals of a much greater MAGNITUDE,

Reſolved, therefore, unanimouſly, that the thanks of this committee are juſtly due to captain PATRICK HENRY, and the GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS who attended him, for their proper and ſpirited conduct on that alarming occaſion.

Signed by order, EVAN WILLIAMS, clerk.

At a meeting of the committee for the county of Prince William, held at the houſe of Thomas Young, in the town of Drumfries, on Monday the 3d of April, 1775.

FOUSHEE TEBBS, *eſquire, in the chair.*

MR. Travers Naſh having been called before the committee for a breach of the third article of the continental aſſociation, and having expreſſed great ſorrow and contrition for his conduct, and, ſigned the aſſociation, together with an apology to be publiſhed in the gazette, it is the opinion of the committee that he be reprimanded by the chairman, and diſcharged without further cenſure.

" I do acknowledge, that once ſince the begining of laſt March I made uſe of tea, contrary to the continental aſſociation, for which I am ſincerely ſorry, and aſk pardon of the public.

TRAVERS NASH."

A true copy. EVAN WILLIAMS, clerk.

AT a general meeting of the freeholders of Mecklenburg county, convened on Monday the eighth of May, 1775, at the courthouſe of ſaid county, in order to elect a committee purſuant to a reſolution of the American continental congreſs, the better to ſecure a due obſervation of the aſſociation entered by the ſaid congreſs; the freeholders then proceeded to the choice of a committee, and elected into that office the following gentlemen, viz John Speed, Bennett Goode, William Lucas, Henry Speed, Francis Ruffin, Lewis Burwell, Robert Burton, Edmund Taylor, Clevereous Coleman, Thacker Burwell, ſir Peyton Skipwith, Benjamin Whitehead, George Baſkerville, Reuben Vaughan, Joſeph Speed, John Tabb, John Jones, William Leigh, Robert Ballard, Samuel Hopkins, junior, and John Ballard, junior.

JOHN SPEED, eſquire, was unanimouſly choſen chairman, and Mr. ISAAC HOLMES clerk of this committee.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that every member of this committee exert his endeavours to enliſt volunteer ſoldiers, agreeable to the reſolution of the late provincial convention.

It being too late in the day to proceed on buſineſs, the committee adjourned to Saturday the 13th of May, 1775.

Saturday, the 13th of May 1775. The committee met according to adjournment, and came to the following reſolves.

The reſolves of the convention held at the town of Richmond the 20th of March, 1775, were read, and unanimouſly approved of.

Reſolved, that the thanks of this committee be preſented to Robert Burton and Bennett Goode, eſquires, our worthy delegates, for their faithful diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in them.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the removal of the gunpowder of the magazine, by expreſs order of lord Dunmore, is truly alarming, and that by his anſwer for ſuch conduct to the mayor, recorder, alderman, and common council, of the city of Williamſburg, on that important occaſion, has highly forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of Virginia.

Ordered, that the clerk ſend copies of theſe reſolves to each of the printers, in order to be publiſhed.

ISAAC HOLMES, clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of Weſtmoreland county, at the courthouſe, the 23d of May, 1775.

Preſent, the reverend Mr. Thomas Smith, chairman, and fifteen other members of the ſaid committee.

THIS committee having taken into conſideration the addreſs of the citizens of Williamſburg, preſented to his excellency the governor, on the 21ſt of April laſt paſt, and his excellency's verbal anſwer thereto, as alſo his lordſhip's ſpeech to the council, the 2d of May, and the proclamation iſſued the next day, in conſequence of the advice given him by a majority of the ſaid council, look upon themſelves as indiſpenſably bound to declare their ſentiments thereon, as well to expoſe the inimical meaſures of men in high office, for a long time ſteadily purſued againſt the juſt rights of a loyal people, as to take off the odium they have endeavoured, by ſome late proceedings, to fix upon this colony.

The ſeizing the powder, confeſſedly placed in the magazine, for the defence and protection of this colony, by order of his excellency the governor, was a ſtep by no means to be juſtified, even upon the ſuppoſition of its being lodged there from on board a man of war, as his lordſhip has, in his proclamation, aſſerted, although in his verbal anſwer to the addreſs of the citizens of Williamſburg, he has tacitly acknowledged the powder to belong to the country, by agreeing to deliver it up, that is, the ſame powder they demand as the country's; and we have been informed that the country had powder in the magazine, which cannot now be found there. We therefore conſider the removing the powder privately, and when that part of the country was, as his lordſhip confeſſes, in a very critical ſituation, to be a part of that cruel and determined plan of a wicked adminiſtration to enſlave the colonies, by firſt depriving them of the means of reſiſtance, and do reſolve,

I. That the diſſatisfaction diſcovered by the people of this country, and late commotions raiſed in ſome parts thereof, proceeded not as his lordſhip, in his proclamation, has injuriouſly and inimically charged, from a diſaffection to his majeſty's government, or to a deſign of changing the form thereof, but from a well grounded alarm, occaſioned altogether by the governor's late conduct, which clearly evinced his ſteady purſuit of the before mentioned miniſterial plan to enſlave us.

II. That ſo much of his excellency's proclamation which declares "the real grievances of the colony can be only obtained by loyal, and conſtitutional applications," is an inſult to the underſtanding of mankind, in as much as it is notorious that this, and the other colonies upon the continent, have repeatedly heretofore made thoſe applications, which have ever been treated with contumely; and as his lordſhip, ſince the late unhappy differences between Great Britain and the colonies have ſubſiſted, hath deprived us of the conſtitutional mode of application, by refuſing to have an aſſembly.

III. That ſo far from endeavouring or deſiring to ſubvert our ancient, and to erect a new form of government, we will, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, ſupport and defend it, as it exiſted, and was exerciſed, until the year 1763; and that his lordſhip, by miſrepreſenting the good people of this colony, as well in his letter to the Britiſh miniſter, as in his late proclamation, hath juſtly forfeited their confidence.

IV. That his majeſty's council, who adviſed the proclamation before mentioned, have not acted as they were bound to do from their ſtation in government, which ought to have led them to be mediators between the firſt magiſtrate, and the people, rather than to join in fixing an unjuſt and cruel ſtigma on their fellow ſubjects.

V. That the thanks of this committee are juſtly due to the delegates of the late continental congreſs, and to the delegates from this colony particularly, for their prudent, wiſe, and active conduct, in aſſerting the liberties of America; and that the deſign of government, which, in ſome inſtances, we are informed, has already been carried into execution, to deprive them of all offices, civil and military, tends, manifeſtly, to diſturb the minds of the people in general, and that we conſider every perſon adviſing ſuch a meaſure, or who ſhall accept of any office or perferment, of which any of the noble aſſerters of American liberty have been deprived, as an enemy to this country.

Ordered, that the clerk tranſmit a copy of the foregoing reſolutions to the printer, as ſoon as conveniently may be, in order that the ſame may be publiſhed in the gazette.

JAMES DAVENPORT, c. c.

At a committee, held for the county of Eſſex, in the town of Tappahannock, on the 20th of February, 1775:

MR. *Archibald Ritchie having informed the committee that he had imported in the Richmond a quantity of plaid ſtockings and plaiding, amounting to £. 35 3 6 ſterling, including the charges, which arrived before the 1ſt of February, and that he was deſirous the ſame ſhould be expoſed to public ſale, agreeable to the tenth article of the aſſociation of the continental congreſs,*

Ordered, *that the ſaid goods be ſold by John Brockenbrough, William Smith, and Thomas Stbriſbley, gentlemen, or any two, at public auction, after advertiſing the time and place in the public places of this county.*

AND *at a committee, held for the ſaid county of Eſſex, on Wedneſday the 26th of April, 1775: John Brockenbrough and Thomas Stbriſbley, two of the gentlemen appointed to ſell the goods imported by Mr. Archibald Ritchie, reported to the ſaid committee that they had ſold the ſaid goods for £. 47 15 2 three farthings, current money, being the amount of the coſt and charges of the ſaid goods.*

AND *at a committee, held for the county of Eſſex, by ſpecial ſummons from the chairman, on the 6th of April, 1775: Mr. John Rowzee informed the committee that he had imported in the Venus, captain Peirt, maſter, from Liverpool, who arrived ſince the 1ſt of December laſt, and before the 1ſt of February, two parcels of goods, amounting, as per invoice produced, to £. 9 4 6 ſterling, including the charges, and deſired that the ſame might be ſold agreeable to the tenth article of the continental aſſociation, it is therefore ordered, that John Lee, Muſcoe Garnett, Robert Reynolds, Henry Garnett, and John Henſhaw, or any three, do ſell the ſaid goods to the higheſt bidder, giving notice of the time and place of ſale, and that they reimburſe the ſaid John Rowzee, out of the ſales, the firſt coſts and charges, and if any profit ſhall ariſe, that they retain ſuch profit in their hands for relieving ſuch poor of Boſton as are ſufferers by the Boſton port bill, ſubject to the direction of this committee.*

AND *at a meeting of the committee for the county of Eſſex, on the 26th of April, 1775, John Lee, Muſcoe Garnett, and Henry Garnett, three of the gentlemen appointed to ſell the goods imported by the ſaid John Rowzee, returned a report of their proceedings to the committee, viz.* PURSUANT *to the directions of the committee of Eſſex county, we have ſold the goods imported by Mr. John Rowzee as ſtated below.*

	Sterling.
Amount of coſts and charges, - - - - - - -	£. 9 4 6
In hand, for the ſuffering poor in Boſton, - - -	0 4 6
	£. 9 9 0

AMOUNT *of the ſale, the whole purchaſe by the* IMPORTER, NINE POUNDS NINE SHILLINGS STERLING.

JOHN LEE,
MUSCOE GARNETT,
HENRY GARNETT.

Ordered, *that the foregoing proceedings be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.* By order of the committee.

JACK POWER, clerk of the committee.

To the right honourable JOHN WILKES, LORD MAYOR *of the city of London, at the Manſion Houſe.*

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any perſon who has buſineſs with ſome merchants in Maryland or Pennſylvania. I read the London Chronicle, but I could not find out any direction; therefore I think it very excuſeable for a ſtranger to take the liberty to addreſs theſe lines to you, as the chief magiſtrate of all the Britiſh dominions; eſpecially as it gives me at the ſame time the opportunity to pay you my reſpects, and to tell you that I admired and defended in our Germany (where ſlavery prevails) always your ſpirit and intrepidity towards bad miniſters, being a great lover and wellwiſher of true Engliſh liberty. I live in a great city in Germany. Some weeks ago a printer came to me, and ſhewed me two bank notes * (not knowing the language, nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to re-print them exactly: I found the one to be a bank note of *Annapolis,* in Maryland, and the other of *Pennſylvania,* of 50 and of 5 ſhillings, both of 1774. I was ſurprized, and told the printer he ſhould not at all meddle with the raſcals who brought theſe papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited, and they refuſed likewiſe. But as I do not doubt they will find out, in another town, ſome ignorant or hungry engraver, or printer, I beg your lordſhip to communicate theſe contents of my letter to the public, in the *London Chronicle,* to prevent any miſchief and impoſition on the honeſt Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but alſo by bad bank notes. It will give me great pleaſure to read in this paper my notice, to fruſtrate the deſigns of theſe impoſtors. I have the honour to be with the greateſt reſpect, my lord, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

BRITANNOPHILUS.

The above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the right honourable the lord mayor of London. ARTHUR LEE.

LONDON, *March* 22, 1775.

* *Meaning our bills of credit.*

The SPEECH *of the honourable* HENRY TEMPLE LUTTRELL.

UPON a former occaſion, I preſumed to ſtate a few of my ſentiments to the houſe relative to the war impending over the Americans, becauſe I was ſure I could not anſwer it to my own feelings. I thought I could not anſwer it to my country, had I neglected, at the very earlieſt moment that might offer, to declare my utter abhorrence of thoſe unconſtitutional, arbitrary, and diabolical projects, deviſed by his majeſty's miniſters for the deſtruction of that unhappy people.

I flatter myſelf a certain illuſtrious character may ſoon be left out of this opprobrious liſt of projectors; there ſeems to be a divine gleam of radiance coming round his temples; and I foreſee almoſt, if not altogether, as marvellous a converſion into the rich path, as that which happened in days of yore to the great perſecutor of the chriſtian followers on the plains of Damaſcus.

To what black ſtorm in the political firmament we are indebted for this ſudden change, I, ſir, move in too contracted a ſphere to diſcover; but the noble lord will allow me to tender him my hearty congratulations that he is at length awakening to that clemency, and to that juſtice, which will beſt agree with the innate temper of his heart. There is a long line of ſtateſmen ſeated in firm array not far from your chair, who have, ever ſince the birth of this parliament, uniformly ſhrunk (and I am ſure their conſciences always muſt ſhrink, whatſoever their politics or their eloquence may do) from the great American queſtion; they have wiſhed to defer, to the lateſt hour poſſible, all diſcuſſions of this critical topic, in hopes, as they term it, to learn what is actually doing on the other ſide of the Atlantic. Sir, I can inform them there riſes not a ſun in that hemiſphere but ſets to ſuch additional grievances and outcries as the moſt ſoothing future conceſſions, the moſt exemplary future ſacrifices on your part, will ſcarce be able to atone for.

However grating to the ears of ſome individuals the ſubject may be, I ſhall take the liberty, with the indulgence of the houſe, to affirm, that theſe meaſures of compelling the Americans by force of arms to acknowledge the paramount and unlimited authority of parliament, in the taxation of their property, a property created by their faculties, and by their induſtry, are not *juſt,* are not *politic,* are not *practicable,* but a traitorous infringement on the conſtitution of the colonies, which reſts upon the fundamental principles that uphold the property and uphold the franchiſes of every native of this iſland.

Sir, I ever will contend that the united parliaments of England and Scotland cannot legally impoſe a tax on the ſubjects in any other part of the Britiſh dominions, without the conſent of ſuch ſubjects, either by themſelves in perſon, or by their repreſentatives. Let the champions of deſpotiſm avail themſelves of all their knowledge and ſophiſtry, I will venture to maintain this propoſition, not arrogantly preſuming on my talents or ſkill to manage it, but on its own intrinſic merits, and the conviction that to every diſpaſſionate mind muſt naturally reſult from its inveſtigation.

The coertion propoſed militates againſt the privileges of all emigrants of their deſcription, from the time of the patriarchal diſjunctions to this day; emigrants who carried with them (as their *penates*) certain inherent rights natural to mankind, immutable and unalienable, confirmed to them, for an heritage, by that bleſſed conſtitution of Saxon contexture under which they were born.

Laws eſtabliſhed on firſt neceſſity and impotence between them and the preſent ſtate, either by expreſs or tacit aſſent, were not of an univerſal, indefinite obligation; they were of a *fiduciary* nature (of the nature of a truſt) adapted to the comparative ſtate the contracting parties, for the purpoſe of temporary expedience, and muſt of courſe vary conformable to ſuch other relative alterations as laps of time and the viciſſitude of human affairs may effect.

Acts of parliaments, or other diplomatic titles, may be produced to ſhew a formal, and perhaps uncontеſted, aſſumption of power at ſome given period of time, but will not countervail the primeval and indefeaſible rights of mankind, whenever ſuch rights ſhall be aſſerted by a clear major part of the community. On *this* ground, and *this* ground only, reſts our ſpiritual reform under Harry the VIIIth, and that moſt glorious of all civil revolutions, the revolution by which Charles the II. loſt the throne of theſe realms.

Theſe gentlemen who plead for the omnipotence of parliaments, and the infallibility of their codes, ſhould advert to the many abſurd, contradictory poſitions, and doctrines, laid down during the contention of the ſeveral pretenders of Plantagenet line, and afterwards of the heireſſes of the houſe of Tudor.

In fact, sir, your statutes of those days borrowed too frequently their maxims and complexion from whatsoever brow might happen to be encircled with the regal diadem. In the reign of king Richard II. a law passed to transfer the power of both houses of parliament to twelve barons. By an act under one of the Henries, the king's proclamation, with the consent of his privy council, was thenceforward to carry with it the force and efficacy of a law of the land. And we all know that the parliament of 1641 voted itself perpetual, never to be dissolved nor prorogued but by its own consent; and the act read by an honourable member to the committee on the present resolution, and which he treated with so much deference, because it declared the people of the Massachusetts Bay in a state of revolt, was passed by this immaculate parliament.

Now, sir, let us suppose (what in these our uncorrupt days there can be reason to apprehend) that a statute should be procured by some future minister and minion of the sovereign, vesting the whole legislative as well as executive power in the crown, totally to abolish both houses of parliament, would such statute be valid and binding on the subject throughout Great Britain and America? All persons have natural rights; a *free* people have legal rights, independent of parliamentary edicts, and of which no form of government whatever can deprive them. Laws, not founded on constitutional justice, are in themselves null and void; nor are the makers of them legislators, but *usurpers*.

A very wise and learned writer (Blackstone) has in his commentaries the following passage: "If the sovereign power advance with gigantic strides to threaten desolation to a state, mankind will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will sacrifice their liberty in a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims, which were originally established to preserve that liberty."

If the powers and pretensions of a few adventurers and fugitives, occupying about two centuries ago a small corner of a graceless desart, and possessed of none of the good things of this life, are to ascertain the pretensions of three millions of people, spread over a land flowing with milk and honey, and a thousand leagues in circumference, they may, with the same justice and propriety, be brought two centuries hence to ascertain the rights and pretensions of thirty millions, when the inhabitants of this diminutive isle shall scarce reach a fourth part of that number; neither can I own such disparity in the calculation of encrease to be at all exaggerated if we consider the various drains from this country, and the daily influx of persons of both sexes, at the very meridian of life, into these inviting regions; besides, new settlers usually restrict themselves to hunting and agriculture, to toils, which afford vigour to the body, and enterprize to the mind, they live on plain, wholesome diet, their progeny is healthful, and of boundless encrease; whereas, in nations that have reached their full zenith of luxury, the mass of the people are occupied at sedentary arts and manufactures, drawing in, from morn to eve, an impure, confined atmosphere, or brooding over unwholesome furnaces. Hence the vital *stamina* are hurt, the appetites soon appaled, the spirits easily depressed, they become enfeebled before the sand of their mortal glass be half run out; their offspring is sapless and emasculate.

America has been loudly charged with ingratitude towards the parent country, from whom she received protection during the late conflict of war. It is not quite clear how far the ballance of that account is in her favour. However, she cannot be so ignorant of the real springs of war or peace as to persuade herself that your numerous embattled legions, under triumphant fleets sent to her coasts, were supplied purely from motives of parental affection, or sympathetic benevolence. Had, sir, that vast teritory been planted with Portuguese scions, instead of those from your own stock, ponderating, as the political scales of Europe then were, would you not have afforded to a people in their natural and moral character as far from union with yourselves as discord is from harmony, an equal supply of men and treasure? Remember, sir, your prowess at the eve of that same war, near the banks of the Tagus.

The love or enmity of one people to another cannot be estimated by their occasional alliances, compacts, or guarantees, as a body politic. It is but a century ago that our English brigades served with unparallelled ardour in the army of that arch enemy to civil and religious liberty, Lewis XIV. of France; the execrated revocator of the edict of Nantz, the aspirer to universal despotism. We served, sir, against a people whose tolerance and charity of religion, whose whole system and freedom of government we at that very time held in emulative veneration; a people whose assistance we supplicated and obtained, scarce twenty years after, to deliver us from monarchial tyranny.

Such coertion were highly *impolitic*, because it is from the prosperity, peace, and contentment, of her colonies, that resource of wealth and laurels of honour are won to a mother country. History teaches us that populousness and affluence are the product of that clime alone where the people may reap in security a full harvest of their labour; where they have affluence in their leaders and governors; where no exactions are inflicted by an alien hand; where the *municipal*, if not the *imperial* jurisdiction, together with the power of levying taxes, are vested in substitutes of their own free choice or approbation.

That saying of a despot, "*Oderint dum metuant*," may be applicable to the swarthy sons of the opposite division of the globe; but, sir, it will never accord with the sentiments of our brethren in America.

Threats and violence used against hearts of the same sturdy temper with your own must induce the most calamitous events to both parties. There will be seeds of equal courage and perseverance found in the one battle as in the other, with this difference at the onset, that the arm of the *aggrieved* is usually braced to bolder, more decisive efforts of rage and despair, than that of the aggressor. "*Aquilæ non generant columbas.*" Let us rather rejoice that our breed has not degenerated; that these colonists have a sense of rational freedom, becoming the sons of such high mettled progenitors.

Ill would it answer your purpose to bring their bodies under a short-lived subjection, and to leave impressed upon their minds an unabating rancour and aptness for revolt.

Revenge is an unchristian passion, yet how rarely do we find the human soul possessed of a sublimer heroism, without this alloy!

Neither, sir, am I altogether unacquainted with the people of whom I am now speaking. Curiosity once led me to travel many hundreds of miles along their flourishing and hospitable provinces. I found in *most* of them the Spartan temperance, in *many* the urbanity of Athens; and, notwithstanding the base and groundless imputations on their spirit, which the cankered tongue of prejudice and slander has with so licentious a virulence here poured forth against them, they will, I am confident, if set to the proof, evince the Roman magnanimity, ere Rome fell under sceptered usurpation. But, sir, if a foreign enemy should appear at your gates, and you need their assistance, will there then be found among them many a *Coriolanus*? He stands single as a prodigy of forgiveness in the annals of a people whose attachment to their native land was carried to the utmost height of enthusiasm. How soon that foreign enemy may appear at your gates I know not. According to the horological predictions of a most enlightened state soothsayer, we have about seven years more of profound tranquility with the house of Bourbon to trust to; but, from the symtoms of domestic distraction, and the improved state of the government and finances of our neighbours, I should judge it prudent to be somewhat better provided than we are at present for an early rupture; not entirely to dismantle our ports and our coasts of soldiers and seamen, sent to immolate the martyrs to liberty of their own flesh and blood, on the distant continent of America.

It has been evident to you, that a defection of the northren colonies will soon bring on the complete ruin of your West India settlements, which cannot otherwise afford to provide themselves with cattle, lumber, and divers other articles requisite for the support of a plantation.

Let us turn our eyes to the inland trading towns here at home; those large iron foundries to supply the anchors of commerce, and implements for husbandry, and the ingenious arts, are now set at work in moulding the sword and the bayonet to enslave America. From the former commissions there accrued constant returns of profit, and numberless comforts; from the latter, what can be expected but poverty, dejection, and mourning! Peace with America will make your thousands of manufacturers and artisans a thriving, obedient people; war with America will make them idle, profligate, and tumultuary. In short, the first open hostilities committed by your troops on that continent will realize to the race of man, from one extremity of the earth to the other, more fatal evils than were even contained in the fabled box of Pandora.

It is well known, through melancholy observation, drawn from the fate of the Assyrian, Persian, and Roman empires, that national societies, as well as the individual mortals of whom those societies are composed, have their non-age, their adult vigour, and their decline. Whatsoever share of indulgence and independency Great Britain shall, in this her florid and athletic stage, generously bestow on her rising colonies, they will, no doubt, amply repay to her in some future generation, when she is verging towards that awful gaol which must close her race of glory.

The military coertion of America will be impracticable. What has been the fate of your famous bills passed in the last session of the deceased parliament; I mean, sir, the Boston port bill, and the bill for altering the charter of Massachusetts Bay. America, as an earnest of her triumph over the future labours for which envy and malice may reserve her, has, like another Hercules in the cradle, already grappled with those two serpants sent for her destruction. Neither shall we be long able to sustain the unhallowed war at so remote a distance; unexplored desarts, woodland ambuscades, latitudes to which few of our soldiery have been seasoned; the southren provinces scarce to be endured in the summer months, the northern not approachable in the winter season; shipwrecks, pestilence, famine. The unrelenting inveteracy and carnage of York and Lancaster will here be joined to all the elementary hardships and maladies of a bigot crusade. Shall not such dreadful æras, in our earlier chronicle, serve us for beacons at this perilous crisis? Those rash expeditions indeed, undertaken by a few martial zealots on misconceived piety, began to decline at the death of the hot-brained, savage-hearted king, under whom they were first enterprized, and the sluices of kindred blood, which had long inundated the land in the red and white roses, were at length happily put a stop to by a single matrimonial contract. Now, sir, who can look forward to a probable epoch in the red volume of time, when the sword drawn in this quarrel shall be sheathed in peace! I can see no end, till slaughter, prosecution, extirpation, shall totally have annihiliated either one or the other people.

Far be it from me to anticipate, by conjecture, to either country so dreadful a sentence; but, sir, without a gift of preternatural foresight, I may remark, that there are features in the aspect of infant America which denote at maturer years a most colossal force. *The Helvetic and Flemish confederacies* have demonstrated what extraordinary obstacles a small band of insurgents may surmount in the cause of liberty. The Helvetic confederacy consisted of a few straggling peasants, bannered against a mighty prince; yet firmness and desperation supplied that energy, which the best disciplinded numbers could not resist.

The tragic scenes of Numantia, and of Saguntum, shew to how dire a catastrophe a spirited people will devote themselves, sooner than submit to an unjust dominion. It appears, from one of the American letters of a late date brought to your table, that the inhabitants of Boston were inclined to copy in part these dire examples; that they meditated to abandon the town with their wives and families, and then reducing it to ashes.

Did not we ourselves give a very striking proof, at the commencement of the 12th century, to what an incendiary height the flame of vengeance might reach, when we invited over, and received into the very center of this island, a whole army of Frenchmen to aid us against a tyrant monarch, and his iniquitious counsellors? We owe perhaps that sacred palladium of our liberty, magna charta, as much to a dauphin of France as to a king of England.

The Americans alledge, that what they now contend for is, that reasonable portion of liberty with which they were chartered as their birthright, not by any earthly potentate, but by the king of kings, "to make their lives happy, in the possession of which liberty they do now hourly invoke that king of kings, or to make their death glorious in its just defence."

What is the aim and scope of the resolution before you? To lure some of the less refractory provinces of America, to dissociate from, and betray their fellow sufferers; to join in raising a contribution throughout one half of the colonies; to support your armaments and outrages against the other half, with a view to annihilate trade, cut off every natural channel of livelihood and subsistence, and butcher the disobedient; and how are these seceders to be recompensed for such signal perfidy? Why, by a temporary exercise of certain empty forms and modes of taxation, confirming at the same time a right in the crown and parliament of Great Britain to fix the gross amount of all continental subsidies whatsoever; that is, in fact, they are to be still subject to a ministerial majority in this house, which may levy imposts on them, not by any fair scale of proportion to the burthen laid on the mother country, but the demand may perhaps be carried beyond their abilities, or they may be liable to the discharge of an immense national debt. By way of earnest, however, against the numerous abuses in future to which this curious plan lies open, they shall instantly repose entire faith and confidence in the present set of the king's ministers at Westminster, so remarkable for consistency, lenity and wisdom.

The noble lord on the other side of the house puts me in mind of king Arthur, in our modern dramatic mask, where that first of the British worthies stands balancing between Grimbald and Philadel. He has just caught a glimpse of the cloven foot of the *infernal fiend* by whose dazzling snares and incantation he has been thus long fascinated, and is turning to the fair, heavenly spirit, who would guide him into the ways of happiness and honour. Let him not stop short, but pursue the only track that can save his country; perhaps save himself from perdition.

I should be as strenuous an advocate for the just authority of parliament as any man; but I think we ought candidly and effectually to relinquish all vain pretences to supreme sovereignty, in cases where they are not maintainable on principles of justice, of sound policy, or the constitution of the land.

If you persist in pride and error, what will be the consequence? Intestine enmities will be encreased; devastation and havock must ensue.

When questions of such weight and magnitude as these now in agitation, concerning America, shall come before you, every member ought to reflect, that the fate of a whole nation may possibly depend on his single vote.

Whosoever gives the power of oppression is, in fact, a tyrant; whosoever gives the power of murder is, in fact, an assassin.

I am against this resolution, because I think, that so far from extinguishing the flame, it will only throw oil upon it to aggravate its fury; and however specious, however conciliatory, it may seem at first sight, when it comes to be analized on the other side of the water (fashioned as it now stands) it cannot possibly have any other construction put upon it than that of adding *insult* to *injury*.

FROM A LATE NORTHERN PAPER.

An ADDRESS *to the* SOLDIERS.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are about to embark for *America*, to compel your fellow subjects there to submit to POPERY and SLAVERY.

It is the glory of the *British* soldier that he is the *defender*, not the *destroyer*, of the civil and religious rights of the people. The *English* soldiery are immortalized in history for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country.

When king *James* the second endeavoured to introduce the Roman catholic religion and arbitrary power into *Great Britain*, he had an army encamped on *Hounslow Heath*, to terrify the people; seven bishops were seized upon, and sent to the Tower; but they appealed to the laws of their country, and were set at liberty. When this news reached the camp, the shouts of joy were so great that they re-ecchoed in the royal palace. This, however, did not quite convince the king of the aversion of the soldiers to be the instruments of oppression against their fellow subjects; he therefore made another trial: He ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given that those who did not chuse to support the king's measures should ground their arms, when behold, to his utter confusion, and their eternal honour, the whole body grounded their arms.

You, gentlemen, will soon have an opportunity of shewing equal virtue. You will be called upon to imbrue your hands in the blood of your fellow subjects in *America*, because they will not submit to be slaves, and are alarmed at the establishment of popery and arbitrary power in one half of their country.

Whether you will draw those swords which have defended them against their enemies to butcher them into a resignation of their rights, which they hold as the sons of *Englishmen*, is in your breasts. That you will not stain the laurels you have gained from *France*, by dipping them in civil blood, is every good man's hope.

Arts will no doubt be used to persuade you that it is your duty to obey orders, and that you are sent upon the just and righteous errand of crushing rebellion; but your own hearts will tell you that the people may be so ill treated as to make resistance necessary. You know that violence and injury, offered from one man to another, has always some pretence of right and reason to justify it. So it is between the people and their rulers.

Therefore, whatever hard names and heavy accusations may be bestowed upon your fellow subjects in *America*, be assured they have not deserved them, but are driven, by the most cruel treatment, into despair. In this despair they are compelled to defend their liberties, after having tried in vain every peaceable means of obtaining redress of their manifold grievances.

BEFORE GOD AND MAN THEY ARE RIGHT.

Your honour then, gentlemen, as soldiers, and your humanity as men, forbid you to be the instruments of forcing chains upon your injured and oppressed fellow subjects. Remember that your first obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you shed innocent blood bids you act contrary to his commandments. I am, gentlemen, your sincere wellwisher, AN OLD SOLDIER.

THIS address has been sent to *Ireland* to be published, and it should be published in all the *American* papers.

To the honourable W - - - - - M B - - D, esquire.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Aura sacra fames! VIRGIL.

SIR,

INFLUENCED by an ardent zeal for the welfare of my country, as also a detestation of every thing infamous, I endeavour publicly to frustrate your inglorious efforts. You might, at first, by imposing on an unwary people, ignorant of your design, alienate them from our amiable cause; but when your intentions are explained, when the motives by which you are actuated are laid open to them, I am confident they will be amazed at their credulity, your attempts will prove abortive, and your person treated with contempt proportionably as your actions merit.

I have not, from a natural disrespect of your person, any inclination to defame your character: Defamation, I am conscious, when unjustly propagated, indicates the most ungenerous disposition that can actuate the human mind. But when it asserts nothing but what testimony can verify, I am equally conscious that the author of it should be esteemed by both * parties, as he shews to the one whom they ought to revere as the virtuous friends of America; to the other, whom they should reward as advocates for ministerial power.

The justice, sir, of the cause in which we are engaged, and which diffuses a martial spirit throughout the continent, is applauded by every virtuous Virginian. The colony cannot afford an instance of the contrary. The justice of it has united the inhabitants of New York almost unanimously to us; the justice of it, I say, has procured us innumerable friends in Great-Britain. Why, then, do you oppose it? Your answer must be frivolous, or, at best, sophistical, and of consequence may, with the greatest facility, be confuted, to the satisfaction of every candid arbiter. Perhaps you may say, that you, for the same reason in Virginia, espouse the cause of the ministry, that many in England do that of the congress. Horrid deceit! Such an excuse is intended only to rescue your irresolute soul from immediate torture. The whole tenour of your life is remarkable for every kind of immorality; that of lord Chatham and Mr. Burke singular for every social virtue, amiable for being friends to mankind in general, and admirable for asserting the rights of liberty. Shocking contrast! The characters of Cato and Caligula will not exhibit one more so. To which party must I attribute virtue as a motive? For once be candid, and pronounce judgment yourself!

Probably you may be amazed that *your* conduct in particular should attract my attention. The reason I will not be so ungenerous as to conceal. Although you have been publicly reputed a man of a very immoral character, yet you have been also esteemed what the polite world term a man of honour; to which estimation you owe the present address.

The conduct of R. C----n, R. W------y, and J. R-----ph, esquires, over whom you preside (bad pre-eminence!) had the public ever have entertained so favourable an opinion of them, would equally have demanded my attention. I would now advise you in what manner you might extricate yourself from the labyrinth into which "the curfed thirst of lucre" has drawn you, did not I know that he who violates the dictates of his own conscience will treat the most generous and salutary admonitions with contempt. Reflect, sir. As yet reclaim yourself, and those of your abandoned faction. Leave us to our destined fate; or, at least, be not instrumental to it. Do not compel the resentment of the inhabitants of this injured and oppressed colony to drive you from among them. New York, however, even in that case, might afford you a happy asylum; where, at the head of your apostate council, you may, with all the peace which a remorseless conscience can afford, enjoy your pandæmonium.

VOLUNTARIUS.

* *The congress and parliament.*

To *the* TRUE PATRIOT.

PROFESSIONS, however great and pompous, will never give a right to the character assumed; nor can merit, taken to one-self, receive any additional value from being published in a newspaper. A bad heart, and a weak head, are exposed by such vanity. The want of a competent knowlege of mankind is shewn by the latter, as is a consciousness of not being justly entitled to the character assumed proved by the former. Under which of these to consider *the True Patriot* (or whom I take to be the same person, *a Real Associator*) I neither know, nor is it very material to the world that it should be determined with precision.

Strange that any gentleman can *now* even privately condemn an action which is agreed by a vast majority of, if not all the colony, to be at worst, but the ebullition of patriotism; disapproved by the snarling wretch only, whose soul envies the honour of being the agent! Be it known unto you, Mr. *True Patriot*, that it is dangerous at this time to damp the spirit prevailing in the back counties, or circumscribe their actions within the line of meer prudence and circumspection. Are the lower counties (for I suppose you live below) able, independent of any aid from the frontiers, to resist any invasion that may be made? If you are not, and I verily believe you are not, your disapprobation of the Hanover volunteers conduct on the late alarm will teach us, that no confidence is to be placed in any alarm, and may probably induce us to leave you to your fate; and how you may stand the fiery trial (if you stand it at all) I have not sufficient knowledge of you to determine. Did you ever hear this observation doubted, "that the man who has not native worth sufficient to raise his fame thereon must, from the very nature of his constitution, aim at its establishment, by reducing characters of superior worth to a level with his own?" The former must be considered as *the True Patriot*, and abhorred; the latter we all know and admire.

To talk of prudence and circumspection, when the wounded honour of our country calls aloud for resolute activity, the language of cowardice, and only flow from the lips that lately opposed the putting this colony into a posture of defence, and endeavoured in an elaborate speech to prove that Virginia was not immediately interested in the fate of Boston.

But why need I canvass this *True Patriot*? I cannot wash the Ethiop white. His breast, not animated with one spark of sterling patriotic fire, but an humble slave to prudence, that cold monitor, and adhering to its kindred earth, is too confined to admit such

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feelings as warmed the Hanover volunteers. Their march was not dictated by the prudence and circumſpection of this *True Patriot*; their conduct therefore muſt naturally be condemned by the man, whoſe ideas of *ſound policy and the ſtricteſt juſtice* accord as ſweetly with the temper of the times, as the noiſe of a tingling cymbol with the delicate feelings of an Italian eunuch. Be under no apprehenſion, good ſir, that you will be *held reſponſible for this inadvertency given into by individuals*; you have diſapproved it, though by it clearly proved the undoubted right you have to your ſignature. At the worſt, ſhould the general aſſembly or convention *not diſapprove of, and endeavour at a redreſs of ſuch grievances as this inadvertency may occaſion*, you may be relieved from the danger of thoſe *horrida bella*, which you ſeem ſo much to dread, by removing to the weſtward of the Blue Ridge, where you may reſt in perfect ſecurity, and poſſibly be pardoned for your publication on a ſincere repentance: Of which however the honeſt hunters muſt have ſome infallible proof; ſuch as a generous contribution towards purchaſing arms and ammunition: This is their touch-ſtone of patriotiſm. An acknowledgement in the gazette will not ſatisfy them; they judge of a man by his actions, not his profeſſions; and will certainly conclude with me that there can be as little ſincerity in a repentance of the latter ſort, as truth in your aſſumed character. A RANGER.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE *author of the piece who adreſſes part of the* COUNCIL *of this colony on a late alarming occaſion, muſt excuſe the printer for not inſerting it this week. No other reaſon, he may be aſſured, is the cauſe of this non-compliance than the want of room and time. Next week's paper, however, ſhall include his ſpirited and patriotic remonſtrance to thoſe* honourable *perſonages.*

Thirteen hundred barrels of gunpowder are arrived at Baltimore, in our neighbouring province. We hope no perſon will ſuſpect the authenticity of this intelligence when a gentleman of the ſtricteſt veracity has aſſerted it.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable gentleman in *Philadelphia* to his friend here, dated *May* 22.

WE know the plan of miniſtry is to bring Canadians and Indians down upon us. For this reaſon the provincial troops of Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts have wiſely taken, by a brave coup de main, *poſſeſſion of the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In the former, they got 200 pieces of large cannon, ſome field pieces, ſwivels, powder, &c. The congreſs have directed New York, Connecticut, and Maſſachuſetts, to remove theſe ſtores, &c. to the ſouth end of Lake George, and take ſtrong poſt there, to intercept the communication and march of Canadian and Indian forces into theſe colonies. The taking of Ticonderoga, laſt war, coſt Great Britain many thouſand lives, and an immenſe expence; but now it has been taken from them, though ſtrong and well garriſoned, by the bravery and enterprize of a few provincials, and at a very ſmall expence. There never was a more total revolution at any place than at New York. The tories have been obliged to fly, the province is arming, and the governor dares not call his proſtituted aſſembly to receive lord North's fooliſh plan. Two of the Delanceys, Watts, Cooper, Rivington, colonel Philips, and the reſt of the tory leaders, are fled, ſome to England, and ſome to private places in the country, where they are not known. The congreſs have adviſed the Yorkers to make proviſion for carrying their women and children into the country, and to remove their warlike ſtores before the arrival of troops there, whom they are not to ſuffer to encamp, or commit with impunity any hoſtilities againſt the people. The lateſt and beſt accounts from Boſton make the loſs of regulars, in killed, wounded, and miſſing, 1000 men. The provincial loſs was trifling. Ten thouſand men are now encamped before the town, between which and the country there is no intercourſe. General Gage refuſes to let the people out, in conſequence of which their diſtreſs preſently muſt be grievous indeed. The beſieging army keep the one beſieged in conſtant alarm, ſo that, it is ſaid, they reſt neither night nor day. Every day is expected to bring 2000 men more from Ireland, and ſeven regiments to New York, where the tories had informed miniſtry they would be well received; but now, behold! they come to a country univerſally hoſtile, and in arms, to receive them. Connecticut has 12,000 men in arms, the tories a good many, and this province at leaſt 8000. There are 2000 in this city well armed and diſciplined men. In ſhort, every colony this way is well prepared for war, and appear to be ſecure againſt any force likely to be ſent againſt them. It would ſeem as if the ſouthern colonies were alone vulnerable at preſent, and this ſhould be remedied as ſoon as poſſible. It ſeems the bill for reſtraining the trade of the colonies is not to have force until a certain time after its arrival in North America; ſo that in this inſtance the whole power of the legiſlature is given to miniſtry, for it will depend on them when the act ſhall arrive here, ſince they may ſend it when, or never, as they pleaſe. We find, by the late accounts, that miniſtry will be more puzzled than they imagine to accompliſh their deteſtable purpoſes againſt us. A gentleman of the ſtricteſt veracity writes, that the embarkment from England has been delayed by the impoſſibility of getting ſeamen for the ſhips; but he adds, let not this delay your vigorous efforts for defence. From Ireland we learn that the people there have interpoſed to prevent the embarkment, and that a conteſt has happened, in which ſeveral lives were loſt on both ſides. The other day, general Gage, hearing that all the provincial troops, except 1500, were retired to ſign an aſſociation prepared for them at ſome diſtance from the encampment, marched with his whole force out of Boſton; but ſeeing the 1500 provincials drawn up in order of battle, and diſliking their countenance, he returned within his lines. A man of war's tender at Rhode Iſland lately ſeized a veſſel loaded with proviſions for the army at Boſton, and the country people in boats attacked and took both the proviſion veſſel and the tender, having wounded the lieutenant of the man of war, and taken his men priſoners, whom they conveyed captives into the country. Thus you ſee our infant ſtruggles on the water are not unſucceſsful.*

Laſt Monday morning, about 10 *o'clock, the* WILLIAMSBURG TROOP OF HORSE *left this city, well accoutred, in order to meet our good and worthy ſpeaker on his return from the continental congreſs. Notwithſtanding the inclemency of the weather, theſe hardy friends and ſupporters of American liberty purſued their journey with the utmoſt eagerneſs, whilſt the moſt unfeigned joy diffuſed itſelf in every countenance.*

For order, good diſcipline, and regularity, this company was greatly applauded. Ruffen's ferry was the place where they met the object of their wiſhes, whom, after giving three hearty cheers, they conducted until they arrived within about two miles of the city, when they were joined by the COMPANY OF FOOT, *who alſo gave three cheers, and ſhewed every other mark of decency and reſpect. The pleaſing deportment of the ſpeaker, on account of this peculiar honour done him, animated, in the higheſt degree, every perſon that attended; and on Tueſday, about* 5 *o'clock in the afternoon, the whole body arrived here, ſurrounding the* FATHER *of his* COUNTRY, *whom they attended to his houſe, amidſt repeated acclamations, and then reſpectfully retired,*

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A correſpondent obſerves that the operations of the campaign are ſettled; that a certain nominal itinerant governor, who for ſome time paſt has been ſuſpected of acting the part of an incendiary in this colony, is to take the field as generaliſſimo at the head of the Africans; he is to be ſupported by the bold and daring captain S-----h, and *little* lieutenant S---s, with a detachment of *boiled crabs* from his majeſty's ſhip the F---y; the magnanimous captain M-------e is to carry on the bombardment of Y--k town, and his m------'s ſchooner of war, the M------n, is to cover the landing of the detachment under the gallows, which by ſome is thought ominous.

Another correſpondent obſerves that R. C----n, junior, is actually appointed powdermonkey to the general, and is ſoon to embark for London, to kiſs his majeſty's ----on his preferment, though ſome are of opinion that that ſtation will be too hot for his *maccaroni* conſtitution. The reverend Mr. G-----n is to act in the capacity of a ſpy, he being thought well qualified for that office, as he carries about him much falſhood and treachery, under the deceitful appearance of a *ſimpleton*. The honourable the c-----! are to iſſue out weekly proclamations againſt the real and undaunted friends of America, accuſing them with a deſign of overturning the conſtitution, and branding them with the odious epithets of *rebels*; and R. W------y, junior, has ſolicited to be appointed executioner, to hang up the *rebellious crew* in half dozens, and expoſe their eſtates to public ſale.

N. B. The BLACK LADIES, it is ſuppoſed, will be jollily entertained at the p----e.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this colony met, purſuant to the governor's proclamation.

The SPEECH of his excellency the right honourable JOHN earl of DUNMORE, his majeſty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at the capitol, in the city of Williamſburg, on Thurſday the 1ſt of June, 1775.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the houſe of burgeſſes,

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the king and parliament, contained in the joint addreſs of the lords and commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his majeſty's anſwer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due to them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the houſe of commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month, will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people: Therefore I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes, which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the houſe of commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance on the part of the parent ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt to all diſpaſſionate people that the parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and public virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one at the expence of another part of their fellow ſubjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtent with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his majeſty's dominion of *Virginia*, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the houſe of burgeſſes,

No ſpecific ſum is demanded of you for theſe purpoſes that (as I think obviouſly appears) your juſtice and liberality may be left to their full ſcope, and that your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be, in the completeſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate, burthens to which the mother country hath chearfully ſubmitted, to ſecure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without parliament's taxing the ſubjects of *Great Britain* on the ſame occaſion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in your propoſals, which actuated the houſe of commons in their reſolution declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you; ſuch a compliance on your part will be conſidered by his majeſty not only a teſtimony of your reverence for parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty and attachment to your ſovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muſt recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invaſion and incurſions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their ſervices, on that occaſion, deſerving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the houſe of burgeſſes,

You may be aſſured of my chearful concurrence in all meaſures, and ready aſſent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the preſent peace, tranquility, and advantage of the country, and I hope you will think it neceſſary to theſe ends that the courts of juſtice ſhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courſe.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to enter upon the ſubject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmneſs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the ſupport given to it by the parent ſtate, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reſtore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries ſo flouriſhing, and, in ſhort, to purſue your true intereſt, which will convert our preſent gloomy apprehenſions into proſpects of peace, happineſs, and laſting ſecurity.

To the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, *eſquire.*

SIR,

WE, the members of the volunteer company in Williamſburg, embodied, to ſupport the conſtitutional rights and liberties of America, are exceedingly alarmed to hear, from report, that the ſame malevolent dæmons, from whom have originated all the evils of America, are now exerting their utmoſt treachery to enſnare your life and ſafety. The friends of liberty and mankind have never eſcaped the fury of arbitrary deſpots. No wonder, then, that you ſhould be ſelected, as a proper victim, to be ſacrificed to the malice of the preſent adminiſtration.

Permit us, therefore, attached to you by the noble ties of gratitude and fellow citizens, to entreat you, in the warmeſt manner, to be particularly attentive to your own ſafety, as you regard the intereſts of this country. We now proffer to you our ſervices, to be exerted at the expence of every thing a freeman ought to hold dear, as you may think moſt expedient, in the defence of your perſon, and conſtitutional liberty, and will moſt chearfully hazard our lives in the protection of one who has ſo often encountered every danger and difficulty in the ſervice of his countrymen. MAY HEAVEN GRANT YOU LONG TO LIVE THE FATHER OF YOUR COUNTRY, AND THE FRIEND TO FREEDOM AND HUMANITY!

To which his HONOUR *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE affection you have expreſſed for me demands the warmeſt returns of gratitude. I feel very ſenſibly the happineſs reſulting from the kind attention of my worthy fellow citizens to my ſecurity and welfare. Your apprehenſions for my perſonal ſafety ariſe from reports, which I hope have no foundation. Such unjuſt and arbitrary proceedings would bring on the authors of them the reſentment and indignation of every honeſt man in the Britiſh empire. I ſhall endeavour to deſerve the eſteem you have expreſſed on this occaſion, and ſhall think it the greateſt misfortune that can attend me if ever my future conduct ſhould give you any reaſon to be diſpleaſed with the teſtimony you have now offered of your approbation.

At a meeting of the committee of Loudoun county, held at Leeſburg on Friday, May 26, 1775,

Preſent, Francis Peyton, eſqure, Joſias Clapham, Thomas Lewis, Anthony Ruſſell, John Thomas, George Johnſton, Thomas Shore, James Lane, Jacob Reed, Leven Powell, William Smith, Robert Jamiſon, Hardage Lane, and John Lewis, gentlemen.

THE committee taking into conſideration the conduct of the governor relative to the powder, which was by his expreſs orders taken ſecretly out of the public magazine, belonging to this colony, in the night of the 20th ult. and carried on board the Magdalin ſchooner,

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that his lordſhip, by this and other parts of his conduct, which have lately tranſpired, has not only forfeited the confidence of the good people of this colony, but that he may be juſtly eſteemed an enemy to America; and that as well his excuſe publiſhed in his proclamation of the 4th inſtant, as his verbal anſwer to the addreſs preſented him on that occaſion by the city of Williamſburg, are unſatisfactory, and evaſive, and reflect, in our opinion, great diſhonour on the general aſſembly and inhabitants of this colony, as from the latter a ſuſpicion may be eaſily deduced that the repreſentatives of the people are not competent judges of the place wherein arms and ammunition, intended for the defence of the colony, may be ſafely lodged, and that the inhabitants (unlike other ſubjects) cannot, *in prudence*, be truſted with the means neceſſary for their protection from inſurrections, or even invaſions; ſo in the former a very heavy charge is exhibited againſt the beſt men among us *of ſeducing their fellow ſubjects from their duty and allegiance*; a charge we are confident, not founded in reality, and which, we believe, is conſtrued out of the diſcharge of that duty, which every good man is under, to point out to his weaker countrymen, in the day of public trial, the part they ſhould act, and explain, on conſtitutional principles, the nature of their allegiance, the ground of which, we fervently pray, may never be removed, whoſe force we deſire may never with reaſon be relaxed, but yet may be ſubſervient to conſiderations of ſuperior regard.

The committee being informed by ſome of the officers who commanded the troops of this county, that marched on the above occaſion, that the reaſon of their marching no farther than Fredericksburg was their having received repeated requeſts from the honourable Peyton Randolph, eſquire, to return home, aſſuring them that the *peaceable* citizens of Williamſburg were under no apprehenſion of danger, either in their perſons or properties, that the public treaſury and records were perfectly ſafe, and that there was no neceſſity for their proceeding any farther, three of the other delegates appointed to the continental congreſs, the only civil power we know of in this great ſtruggle for liberty, being of the ſame opinion.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that under ſuch circumſtances we approve the conduct of the ſaid officers and troops.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we cordially approve the conduct of our countrymen, captain Patrick Henry, and the other volunteers of Hanover county, who marched under him, in making repriſals on the king's property for the treſpaſs committed as aforeſaid; and that we are determined to hazard all the bleſſings of this life rather than ſuffer the ſmalleſt injury offered to their perſons or eſtates, on this account, to paſs unrewarded with its equal puniſhment.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that it be recommended to the repreſentatives of this county, as the opinion of this committee, that they by no means agree to the repriſals, taken as aforeſaid, being returned.

Ordered, that the clerk tranſmit immediately a copy of the preceding reſolves to the printers of the Virginia and Pennſylvania gazettes, to be publiſhed. By order of the committee.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, clerk.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, in town meeting aſſembled, being informed that captain Collins, of the Magdalen armed ſchooner, is endeavouring to diſpoſe of a ſloop ſeized by him, lately belonging to John Bowdoin, eſquire, of the Eaſtern ſhore; and being alſo further informed, that the ſaid Collins has made application to ſome perſons for the purchaſe of a pilot boat, probably with an intention to convert her into a tender, to diſtreſs the trade of this or ſome other colony: The inhabitants of this borough are therefore determined to give no encouragement to him, or any ſuch men, nor purchaſe any of their prizes from them, nor in the leaſt contribute to their emolument by bidding for the plunder of our coutrymen; nor will we ſell any pilot boat or other veſſel to them for their hoſtile purpoſes, nor in any reſpect have any kind of dealings with them. And the inhabitants of this borough, aſſembled as aforeſaid, do further reſolve, to have no dealing with any perſon, that, in ſpite of the ties of duty and attachment to his country, ſhall counteract theſe our reſolutions, by granting any aſſiſtance for the deſtruction of our rights and properties, or of any other of the good people of the confederated colonies. And we invite all perſons to accede to this reſolution.

May 25, 1775. Teſt. WILLIAM DAVIES, ſecretary.

JAMES GEDDY,
GOLDSMITH,
NEAR THE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG,

HAS now on hand an ASSORTMENT of JEWELLERY, which he would ſell at an unuſual low price for ready money. *** He has juſt procured by the *Bland*, captain *Danby*, from *London*, a WATCH FINISHER, who will repair and clean repeating, horizontal, and plain watches, very reaſonably, and warrant them twelve months, accidents excepted.

DOTTEREL

STANDS at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, covers mares at three pounds the ſeaſon, or twenty ſhillings the leap. Good care and paſturage for the mares, but if they ſtray they will not be accounted for. The public has lately been ſufficiently adverti ſed of the goodneſs of his pedigree.

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, on the* 15*th inſtant* (June) *at the ſhop of the deceaſed doctor* John Walker,

A COMPLEAT ſet of SHOP UTENSILS, SURGEON and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the ſaid deceaſed. An inventory of the whole may be ſeen at any time before the ſale in the hands of 2 THOMAS SIMPSON, adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of *Elizabeth City*, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance of *Hampton* river, commonly known by the name of *Fort Fields*. The ſituation is healthy and agreeable, and the land exceeding good. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, and all neceſſary outhouſes. It is well ſituated for carrying on the *Weſt India* trade, or the baker's buſineſs. The houſes built on this land would always rent to advantage. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John Cary*, in the county of *Elizabeth City*, or to the ſubſcriber, in *Henrico*. MILES SELDEN.

IF EDWARD BASSTONE, by trade a hoſier, who was born in *Three Tun Alley, London*, which place he left about 50 years ago, and was landed in *Virginia*, and ſold to one *Shepherd*, of *Glouceſter* county, for the payment of his paſſage, be living, and will make application to *O'Conner M'Crammuck*, he will be informed of ſomething greatly to his advantage. 2*

I INTEND to leave the colony as ſoon as poſſible. All perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known immediately; thoſe who are indebted, I hope, will not fail to diſcharge their accounts this meeting. I have for ſale a mulatto fellow, about 18 years old, uſed to a houſe, garden, and taking care of horſes; ſundry pieces of exceeding good mahogany and walnut furniture; two full-blooded mares, about 15 hands high, with their foals (one year old) by *Partner*, remarkably large and fine. The above may be ſeen, and the terms known, by applying to me, in *Williamſburg*. HENRY MORSE.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a bay horſe, 4 feet 6 inches high, 3 years old this ſpring, branded on the near buttock) and on the off buttock (with a ſtar in his forehead, has on a ſmall bell, which is marked . . . and tied on with a ſtirrup leather. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. § JOHN JOHNS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a ſmall bay horſe, about 3 feet 11 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder C L, has a ſtar in his forehead, and appears to be about 8 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. THOMAS SNOW.

POETS CORNER.

MR. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to give the enclosed a corner in your entertaining paper, and oblige ALEXIS.

To LAURA.

WHILE you, my fair one, thus lament,
And my sad destiny deplore,
I find in death a sweet content,
No mortal ever felt before.

Disarm'd, the tyrant does not sting;
I only groan to see you weep;
Your pow'rful charms such rescue bring,
He lulls me in a gentle sleep.

Why should I fondly crave to live?
On you alone my breath depends,
Your smiles new leaps to life can give,
But when you frown all being ends.

Think who wou'd willingly endure
To be in such continual dread;
Oh! either make a perfect cure,
Or strike my hopes forever dead!

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, esquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addison*, esquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premises. 5*

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict servant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkshire*, and imported in the *Justitia* this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the customhouse in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig shirts, almost new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowsers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen shirt, a stock, and brass stock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some oznabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, besides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any gaol, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Tayloe*, is gone off with them.

TAKEN up, in *New Kent*, a bright bay horse, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

* RICHARD YATES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 22, 1775.

THE *visitors and governors of* William *and* Mary *college are desired to meet on* Thursday *the* 8th *of* June.

By order of the rector. M. DAVENPORT, C. V.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to leave *Williamsburg*, it is requested of all persons indebted to him to discharge their accounts immediately; those to whom he is in arrear are desired to apply directly for payment. JOSEPH DE SABBE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, some time last month, six cattle, that were purchased at *Shermer*'s sale, in *King William*, some time in *March* last: They are all branded, some on the horn, and others on the buttock, with the initials of my name, G. S. Those on the horn are with a smaller iron than those branded on the buttock. Any person that will bring the said cattle to me shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and in proportion for any part. GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1775.

I INTEND FOR THE WEST INDIES SOON.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

NORFOLK, *April* 6, 1775.

To the PUBLIC.

BY the purchase of Mr. *Brown*'s share in the printing office established in this borough, and by the dissolution of the late concern of *William Duncan* and company, the subscriber has become a principal proprietor, and sole manager, of the press, and humbly solicits the favour of the public towards an undertaking, which, if properly conducted, may prove of general advantage. Many have been the difficulties with which the business of this press has hitherto been obstructed. The subscriber enters upon the office encumbered with the bad effects of those difficulties, which, however, he will make it his study to remove, and flatters himself with the prospect of success. He need not mention the peculiar advantages his situation affords for an undertaking of this nature, in the first trading town in the colony, where the earliest intelligence can be procured from abroad, and a constant communication maintained, by means of the rivers, with all parts of this well watered dominion, so that his most distant subscribers, he trusts, will never have cause to complain of any remissness in forwarding their papers.

By a steady attention to variety and novelty, he hopes to furnish amusement to his readers, while a careful collection of the useful and instructive adds profit to their pleasure.

An impartial detail of public transactions, with such compositions as may be conducive to the welfare of his country, or throw any light on the important subjects that engrofs the attention of all ranks of people in these unhappy times, shall meet a ready publication. Advertisements, articles of news, essays, and whatever else may be proper for a weekly paper, will be thankfully received, and duly inserted.

The greatest care shall be taken to distribute the papers in the speediest method, and to give every satisfaction to the public. The subscriber cannot conclude without again requesting the encouragement of a colony always desirous to promote every undertaking of general utility. With great respect, he subscribes himself, the public's devoted and most obedient servant,

JOHN HUNTER HOLT.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the sign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the south east corner of* Market *and* Gay *streets, and opposite Messieurs* Usher, Rowe, *and company's store, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffeehouse, in* Baltimore *town,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for sale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, consisting of the following articles, viz. silver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch strainers, cream ewers, castors, salts and salt glasses, coasters, soup spoons, punch spoons, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, silver shoe, knee, stock, and breast buckles, plated shoe, knee, and stock buckles, maccaroni shoe buckles, fashionable diamond, topaz, emerald, saphir, amethist, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco paste, foil stone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and paste fancy work ditto, set in gold and silver, garnet, paste, and plain gold mason broaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chrystal sleeve buttons, set in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chrystal, paste, and foyl stone shoe, knee, and stock buckles, plain gold stock buckles, chrystal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paste and glass sleeve buttons in silver, gold, silver, gilt, and pinchbeck seals and trinkets, silver and steel watch chains, tortoiseshell and horn combs, neatly set with paste and marquiset, silver and shagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without instruments, silver spurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, silver and silver gilt whistle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, set in gold and fancy work, paste and marquiset necklaces and ear rings, garnet and paste ear rings, draw plates, silver and steel stopped thimbles, pincushion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and paste pins, hair sprigs, a variety of fashionable stay pins, silver hafted knives and forks in cases, ladies hussiffs, with and without instruments, billiard balls, gold scales and weights, properly regulated. Also cutteau du chasse hangers, small swords and pistols of all sorts, true and false stones of all sorts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten stone, pumice stone, saltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the use of silversmiths.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old gold, silver, lace, and watches.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince George* a negro man, who calls himself ANDREW, and says he belongs to *John West*, of *King William* county. He is a *Virginia* born negro, and appears to be about 25 years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges to 2* HENRY BATTE.

To be SOLD *on the premises, on the* 10th *day of* August *next,*

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may easily be made, having the advantage of a stream running through it, and a good mill seat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchase money to be paid on the sale, the remainder in twelve months, giving security.

t d s NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

I HAVE taken up, in *Pittsylvania*, a negro man, named TOM, who says he belongs to *William M'Kentire*, in *North Carolina*, *Duplan* county: He is an outlandish fellow, though can speak pretty good *English*, appears to be about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well set, with a few of his own country marks in his face, and says he has been a sailor. He has on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an oznabrig shirt, a country made hat, and a pair of old stockings. The owner may get him by applying to the subscriber. My reason for taking this method to inform the public is, because the county gaol is so torn to pieces that it will not hold him. (3) RICHARD BROWN.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a young cow, of a pale red colour, and marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s. WILLIAM BRENT.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in *Hanover* county, near the *Fork Church*, a red and white pied steer, about 2 or 3 years old, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 5s.

JOHN DAY.

TAKEN up, in *December* last, a black horse, about 15 years old, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, and a small piece of his right ear is cut out. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

* JAMES WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a dark bay horse, about 9 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a hanging mane and switch tail, and his hind feet are white. Posted, and appraised to 5l. CHARLES HESTER.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, near the *Ragged Mountain*, a black stone colt, about 2 years old last spring, neither docked nor branded, 4 feet 2 inches high; his hind feet are white. Posted, and appraised to 5l. 10s. * JOHN RAILSBACK.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a bay mare, about 6 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O C, has a large white spot on the top of her mane, and near her weathers, with several others on her legs and the fore parts of her body. Posted, and appraised to 8l. () JAMES MITCHAM.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horse DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his strength and beauty of form, being, in *every* respect, worthy of his high descent, which is from the best stock in *England*, as may be seen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and signed by sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was esteemed the swiftest horse in *England*, *Eclipse* excepted. He is remarkable sure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or road. The above mentioned pedigree may be seen, and the terms of sale made known to any person, by applying to the steward at *Stratford*, the seat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, esquire, in *Westmoreland* county.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, or otherwise on the place, on* Saturday *the* 17th *of* June *next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherst* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a shad fishery, also a quarry of limestone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land sufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houses thereon. Also for SALE, on the place, on the *Tuesday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Island*, and adjoining the land at *Woodson*'s ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared sufficient to work about 10 hands. The said tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both these tracts are beautiful situations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no person will venture to purchase either of the above tracts without first viewing it; therefore it is needless to say any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of sale, and bond, with good security, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or soldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in part of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Christmas next.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

RUN away in *March* last a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, shews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much scarred on the back; his dress I cannot describe. He stole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with some waggoner, and agree to be sold in some of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and pass for a free man. Whoever will take up the said fellow in either of these places shall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All masters of vessels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.